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Kentucky Gazette.

For the Kentucky Gazette.

BANK CONVENTION.

MR. BRADFORD.—The following resolution was adopted by the late Bank Convention at New York:

"Resolved, That in the opinion of the Convention, the present circumstances of the country are not such as to make it expedient or prudent now to fix a day for the resumption of specie payments; and that when the Convention terminates its present session, it shall be adjourned to meet in the city of New York on the SECOND WEDNESDAY OF APRIL NEXT, for their considering and practically determining the day for resuming specie payments."

Who, in any age of the world, or in any country, ever heard of any thing like this before? A parcel of Bank Officers in Convention assembled, gravely deciding upon the destiny of the nation!! Only notice the language of the resolution! They say in their opinion, the circumstances of the country are not such as to make it expedient or prudent now to fix a day for the resumption of specie payments, &c.

Now what has their opinion to do with the matter? or who, or what gave them the right to judge of the circumstances of this country, and to decide its destiny by their opinion? or have they any other right, than that which is derived from their having the money in their possession? and the power to withhold it? Again, may not the debtors of the Banks acting upon the same principle, assemble in Convention, and resolve, that the circumstances of the country are not such as to render it expedient or prudent now to fix a day for the payment of the debts which they owe to the Banks? If the rule will hold good in relation to the action of the Bank Officers, will it not hold equally good in relation to the measures of the debtors to the Banks? Against the language of the resolution: "and that when the Convention terminates its present session, it shall be adjourned to meet on the 2d Wednesday in April next, for their practically determining upon a day for resuming specie payment." Is not this expressly declaring, that they have the right to judge how long the payment of specie for their rags shall be deferred; and that they, who are the arbiters of the people's fate, will defer it, as long as they please to do so?

Now, suppose these Bank Officers, when they meet in April next, defer the payment of specie for five years from that time. The people—poor Bank-ridden devils—must not say a word against it; because, the Bank Officers, the people's masters, have the right to determine this matter, and if they dare to murmur against it, to put the screws to them till they cry out—right! right! But if the Bank Officers have the right to defer the payment of specie for five years, they have the right to defer it for ten years; and if for ten years, why not for ten times ten, or forever? Let the people of the United States look to this matter, ere it be too late. These institutions are sapping the very foundation of our liberties; and they are already wielding a power and influence in this country, that should make the people tremble with apprehension and alarm. General Jackson saved the country for a time, from the iron grasp of the Mammoth Bank, but the Monster was only crippled, not slain; and the people of this country need not be astonished, if the future should unfold the fact, that the present state of affairs, is the result of a plan, to effect, through the agency of her *cubs*, the restoration of the old lioness, to her former seat of empire.

A DEMOCRAT.

From the Washington Correspondent of the Kentucky Gazette.

Washington, Dec. 5th, 1837.
SIR.—Before you receive this by the regular mail, your readers will no doubt have been informed of the first days action of congress, and will have read and made up an opinion upon the merits of the President's Message to Congress. Upon all the great subjects of national policy debated upon in the Message to the late extraordinary session, it will be seen that the President still maintains the same views. The separation of the fiscal affairs of the government from the banks was a leading measure in the message of September, and although the diversity of opinion expressed in relation to it, seemingly amounting almost to a decision on the part of the people against it, might make a timid or weak man flinch in his cause, yet you see Mr. Van Buren has again brought the subject forward in the true spirit of the patriotism, showing his determination to do his duty to his country, and abide the result, regardless of the influence it may have upon his private aspirations, or his individual hopes. That the people will eventually agree as to the wisdom of his course, I have not for a moment permitted myself to doubt. Indeed if anything were self-will to convince the people of the necessity of a separation of the government from the banks, it is to be found in the recent conduct of those institutions. At their late convocation in New York they assumed to establish a power for regulating the currency, in direct contravention of National constitutional provisions, which has delegated such power to Congress only; thus showing, that in addition to the monopolies which they already enjoy, they are grasping to possess themselves of power to place their institutions above the influence of the State Legislatures from whence they derive a corporate existence. For what do they care about

chartered privileges if they can combine together and not only regulate their own affairs but all the monetary operations of the country? It is a received political axiom that "every nation, for the time being, has a right to govern itself as it pleases," but it does not follow, that a cabal of Bank Presidents should enjoy the same immunity. Their faithless conduct in resolving to disregard public sentiment as expressed in disapprobation of their course in acknowledging their ability to meet their responsibilities and then refusing to do so, ought to render them odious with all men, who are in favor of those principles of fair dealing which give credit to a commercial people, and confidence in a nation or individuals. If "money is power," a dictum of political Economists which I am not disposed to controvert, the Banks certainly already have it, but if this power is strengthened by physical force as constituted by numerical numbers of the body politic, what hope is left to the patriot that such power can ever be wrested from them? In a government like this which is founded on public sentiment and sustained by the will of the people, instead of the sword and bayonet, the force which a cordon of banks, aiming at its overthrow, can bring to bear against it is almost irresistible, but when this influence is made an instrument in the hands of talented, popular and ambitious men, having the same immediate aim in view, but with different ulterior purposes, the union of power thus constituted can only be resisted by the intelligence and patriotism of the great body of the people, not leaders, but the honest working and producing classes of the nation. It is upon their intelligence, virtue and devoted patriotism that the honest statesman must rely in the hour of his country's need. And upon this reliance the President never has for a moment doubted. It will be seen that the recommendations of his message mainly have a view to their particular interests, although in protecting them, he scrupulously avoids encroaching upon the rights of any portion of the people.

In contradistinction to this view of the subject, I am aware that the Whigs will say, that in desiring a separation of the money from the political power, Mr. Van Buren is not governed alone by views for the public good; that he wishes to concentrate the public funds, where he can make them effective in co-operation with politics. But no honest, sensible man will say so, who knows that the President has but little more control over the public funds, or over its disbursement than you or I have. This kind of reasoning, which the Whigs indulge in, is only designed by the leaders to blind their followers to the patriotic intentions of the President.

At this early stage of the session, nothing has been brought upon the tapis yet which indicates what may be the future movements of the members of the recent Federal organs. It does not require the pen of a prophet however, to see, that the recent jubilees are leaving the feast-ers in that state of sombre sullenness, which is apt to follow too much excitement at any time. They have begun to review their course to count their forces and select their leaders, and this is a business which is not done to the satisfaction of the people over the wine cup. They have more than one "Richmond in the field," and if I am not much mistaken they will have a great deal of difficulty in keeping any of them out. Mr. Clay is not going to postpone his claims to a more propitious period for calm consideration; Gen. Harrison though willing to be made a tool of at one time, is not so disposed now, and Mr. Webster is not going to give up the favorable prospects now held out to him. In their contentions about who shall have the prize, which they have not yet drawn, they will make such startling developments as will open the eyes of the people to the objects aimed at by them all. We have no fears here about the ultimate determination of things, and hope you in the West are still undismayed.

Your friend, &c.

From the Globe.

THE PROSPECT.

It not unusually happens that a victory proves a defeat. We hesitate not to predict that the Republican discomfiture in New York will prove a victory. Nothing has occurred like that event for years to arouse and rally the Democratic party. It is rising from its apathy like a strong man after sleep. From Maine to Louisiana, from the Atlantic to the far West, it is rising in its strength, like one man. From every side we receive the most cheering intelligence of the noble spirit which is stirring the public mind. The faction which is rioting in the exultation of temporary success, will ere long receive its final death blow.

In the great State of New York, the people, the true people, are indignant at the result brought about by the apathy of the many and the treachery of the few. They did not suspect the game that was to be played. They were lulled to sleep by a voice which exclaimed "peace, when there was no peace." That the late election is not an expression of the popular sentiment, is incontrovertibly proved by the fact that the Federal vote fell, by many thousands, below that of 1834, and when that party experienced a humiliating defeat. This is established, beyond contradiction, by the official returns. The tone of the public mind in the Empire State could be better. The leading democratic journals are sounding a stirring note. The indignant are aroused; the timid are reassured, the treacherous are despised. The people of that great Republican State

cannot brook with patience the idea that they are to be chained to the car of Federalism. They will not easily pardon the insulting declaration of one of their representatives, that they have been until lately enslaved and unenlightened; that they ask pardon of Massachusetts; that great as they are in all the elements of wealth and grandeur, they are only worthy to stand by the side of Massachusetts!

But the effect abroad is, if any thing, still more encouraging. The pernicious influence of political banking has assumed so formidable a shape, as to excite a universal alarm. Every lover of his country, who is concerned for the purity of her institutions, is shocked at the spectacle which has just been witnessed—that of a great State carried against the wishes and principles of a large majority by a coup d'état, oppressed and overwhelmed by a power not known to the constitution—an influence which should not be political, but exclusively mercantile. Every noble mind, every generous spirit, revolts at the very thought. In this influence there is nothing which appeals to the higher feelings of our nature—nothing which can excite the ardor of patriotism. The extravagances committed by the sordid party which has momentarily triumphed, have filled the people with disgust. Federalism, which has been crushed for forty years, has again dared to show its face, and hope for the triumph of its doctrines. It has thrown off its hypocritical mask, and revealed itself in its true lineaments, the old cry of "Adams and Liberty" again rings upon the ear. The memory of the illustrious Jefferson is insulted—his character defamed—his principles reviled. Democracy is openly scoffed at, and doctrines utterly incompatible with its existence are vehemently proclaimed. But the men who can no longer conceal their contempt for their supposed victims, reckon without their host. It is not the triumph of a day, or the momentary capture of a State, which can crush and eradicate the principles of Republicanism. They are inborn and inbred with the people, who cherish them with religious reverence. The people will laugh to scorn the vain hopes and insane projects of a party whose principles they abhor, and which has triumphed for the moment by the aid of reckless speculators and intriguing politicians. They are too intelligent, too well acquainted with their real and permanent interests, to permit themselves to become victims of the designing and the dishonest. A knot of intrigues cannot control and enchain this great free nation.

The Federalists do right to make haste and enjoy a triumph, which according to one of their organs comes but once in an age. They do well to fire their guns, and waste their powder, and illuminate their windows, and gasconade amid "wine and wassail." It is the last carouse of a suicide, the drunken revelry of a prisoner on the eve of execution. Soon shall their house of mirth be turned into that of mourning.

TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

IN SENATE.

Wednesday, December 6.

Mr. GRUNDY, in conformity with a notice given yesterday, introduced a bill to provide for the better security of persons on board of vessels impelled wholly or in part by steam.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, Dec. 6, 1837.

FOURTH INSTANT.

Mr. SNYDER submitted the following; which lies over:

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to report a bill providing for the repeal of so much of the act entitled "An act to postpone the fourth instalment of deposits with the States," as postpones the payment of the same until the 1st of January, 1839; and that they report a bill to provide for the immediate payment of the same.

NATIONAL ARMY.

On motion of Mr. BIDDLE, it was Resolved, That there be reprinted for the use of the House, the Message of the President of the United States of 18th January, 1825, on the subject of the national army on the Western waters, with the accompanying documents.

OFFICE EVENING STAR.

New York, Dec. 6, 1837.

LATE FROM MEXICO.

We have received through the politeness of a friend, files of the Diario del Gobierno of Mexican city to November 2d, inclusive.

MINISTRY.—In consequence of the resignation of four of Bismarck's cabinet, he has appointed Gen. Don Juan Moray y Tria, minister of war and marine; Don Jose Antonio Romero, Minister of the Interior; Sr. Manuel Maria Perez, Minister de Hacienda, (public property, domains, &c.) and Don Jose Maria Escanegra, Foreign Relations.

Signor Don vicente Sisa is appointed Governor of the Department of Michoacan; and Don Estanque Jose Dominguez, Secretary of the department of Chiapas.

The cholera the latter part of October had extended from Central America into Chito, frontier town of Chiapas, (Mexico) had caused great alarm. A sanitary cordon was established and a request laid before the Chamber of Deputies at Mexico Oct. 27, asking for appropriations to defray the expense of this precautionary measure. On the same day a communication was received from the Governor of the department of Sonora complaining of the difficulty of submitting the refractory and uncivilized aborigines to the laws of the country, and recommending that these laws may be dispensed with in such towns, and no innovation made.

A communication also from Guanajuato approving of the supreme government. Much of the time of the Chamber was

occupied with discussing a bill relative to prohibiting the export of gold and silver.

The report of the Minister changed with the supervision of the national domain, makes the sum total twenty-one millions of plasters.

The editor of the Gobierno, November 3d, endeavors to apologize to the Interrogations of the Cosmopolitan paper why the government have not adopted any efficient measure to pacify New Mexico. It appears Senor Don Manuel Armijo is appointed to the government of this province, and that his movements has been seconded at Santa Fe by Capt. D. Jose Chahallero who had arrested the usurping governor and his secretary.

Gen. Clavo was to march from Chihuahua and sustain Armijo.

The editor of the Gobierno deems the writers of the Cosmopolitan "a permanent conspiracy against the credit and stability of the government and the institutions of the country," which seems to indicate that Bismarck, arrest-ridden and frantic as he is, or pretends to be, still allows some liberty to the press.

The yield of the gold, silver and copper mines for the year ending July 1, 1836, is \$30,310 plasters.

Office of the Star.

New York, Dec. 6.

FROM EUROPE.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF CONSTANTINE.—Malaga papers dated at this port by the ship Mexican on Nov. 3, and Madrid to Oct. 25, announce the capture of Constantine. The particulars no further stated than the fact of an official dispatch having been received from the French, that the possession of the place, the 10th of the line bearing a conspicuous part in the assault. This account savors very much of the recent report of the capture from the same place.

Spain.—The Carlist Guerrillas are making frequent predatory incursions into the mountains of Guipuzcoa. The Navarrese and Bascians have retreated entirely beyond the Ebro, followed by Gen. Lorenzo. Upon the whole, Spain, excepting some portions of Basque Provinces, appears to be free of the sanguinary orders of the Pretender.

Portugal.—Advices to Oct. 6th state that all the compromised Chartists in prison had been liberated. The Queen has created Viscount Das Antas and Baron de Esmil, Field Marshals. On the 9th they made their public entry into Oporto.

LATEST FROM CANADA.

Swanton, Vt. Dec. 3, 1837.

To the Editors of the New York Daily Express.

The accounts of the engagements at St. Charles which are published in the Tory paper of Montreal are so grossly untrue, that I am induced to send you the following statement. I obtained it from a gentleman who arrived at this place to-day and who was himself engaged in the affair, and had the command of a corps of 700 men. I believe it may be relied on as strictly correct. It is corroborated by similar accounts, previously received from other sources. When the British forces attacked the patriots on Saturday night, the whole number of men in the stockade who had muskets did not exceed 270. The arms, of course, were only such as were possessed by the habitants of the country—many of them unfit for use.

Beside these they had some cannon placed upon logs upon the side from which the attack was expected. When the British first displayed themselves in front of the works, a severe fire was opened upon them. Finding their position not the most agreeable, they retreated and took up another position, and then renewed their attack on another side of the fortification. The attack from this side was unexpected—the patriots were unable to use their artillery.—They however kept up a fire with their muskets for some time, but at length were obliged to give up their works. They retreated to St. Denis, 7 miles below on the St. Lawrence, where a part of their forces was then stationed. The loss on the part of the patriots does not exceed 28 killed; in the corps which my informant commanded no less than 12 were killed—2 wounded.

The British say their loss was but five killed, but my informant says it must have been much larger. A gentleman who was in St. John when the British returned to Montreal, tells me that he was told by the British soldiers at St. John that they had buried 15 of their comrades, and that 15 were wounded.

The patriot forces and their leaders are now at St. Denis. The British troops have retired to Montreal, and have in fact abandoned the possession of the country to the Reformers. They are now fortifying the city. I have by little doubt that before the close of winter the whole province (provincie no longer) except Quebec; will be in the hands of the Patriots.

The north side of the St. Lawrence, which is much the most populous, and which has been drilling and disciplining for six months past, will soon gather for an attack on the city.

In concluding this hasty letter I would take the liberty of requesting, that as all the papers which supported the patriot cause in Canada are discontinued of necessity and broken down by violence, you would still continue to manifest your attachment to liberty, and your hatred of foreign tyrants by correcting the falsehoods and calumnies of the Tory press in Montreal. Yours truly,

A PATRIOT.

We see no reason to distrust the general accuracy of our Correspondent here, unless it be the number of the Patriots stated to be killed. The British forces have certainly fallen back on Montreal, and the Montreal papers since the return of Col. Wetherall have very much softened their first accounts. We may add, that the "gentlemen of American origin" who signed the call for a meeting in Montreal, four have already sought a refuge in this city, and others it is said are on their way.

From the Baltimore American.

THE BANK CONVENTION ADJOURNED.—The Convention Adjourned on Saturday, to meet again in the city of New York, on the second Wednesday in April. We learn from the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette, that there was an attempt to fix upon the first day of March, 1838, to resume specie payments. Only three states voted for that day, New York, Ohio, and North Carolina; but it was doubted even whether the desire of those States was exactly represented by the votes given.

The resolution to adjourn to the second Wednesday in April, and then to assemble and consult upon a proper time to resume specie payments, was unanimously carried.

We submit a copy of the resolutions adopted by the Convention.

Resolved, That the convention entertain a deep anxiety, and a firm determination to accomplish the resumption of specie payments at the earliest period

when it may be permanently practicable.

Resolved, that in the opinion of the convention the present circumstances of the country are not such as to make it expedient or prudent now to fix a day for the resumption of specie payments; and that when the convention terminates its present session; it shall be adjourned to meet in the city of New York on the SECOND WEDNESDAY OF APRIL NEXT, for their considering and practically determining the day for resuming specie payments.

Resolved, that this convention strongly recommend to all the banks of the United States, to continue by proper means to prepare themselves for a return to specie payments within the shortest practicable period after the meeting of the next convention.

Resolved, that the banks in these states which are not now represented, be earnestly requested to send delegates to the adjourned meeting of the convention, and that the several delegates from all the states be desired to procure all such information in regard to the condition of the banks of their respective states, as may be attainable.

BANK CONVENTION.

From the Globe.

New York, Dec. 2, 1837.

The long agony is over. The Bank Convention, of which a much has been said, has adjourned without having upon a day for the resumption of specie payments. Biddle and his instruments have proved triumphant. They outwitted Messrs. Gallatin, &c. at the very commencement, and having got the whip in hand, kept it to the hour of adjournment. It was the intention of our New York delegation to have laid the assembly in the Convention; and they calculated so strongly on this, that they evaded their officers all nominated in a caucus held previous to the assembling of the Convention. But our Eastern friends have not yielded themselves to the "monster's" interests, were too cunning for them; and when the Convention was called to order by appointing Mr. Meredith president pro tem, they forthwith had a committee, consisting of one member from each State, appointed, into whose hands they threw the whole power of drafting rules and regulations, and the appointment of officers. By this means they reduced New York to a level with the smallest State, and destroyed her influence and power entirely. On this committee they also threw the responsibility of reporting upon the propriety of naming a day for a resumption. The result was, two reports; a majority report in favor of naming the 1st of July next, and a minority report adverse to naming any day. The minority report prevailed, and no day was fixed upon. To smooth down, however, the feelings of the New York gentlemen, they agreed to meet again in April next, and have adjourned to that period.

The New York delegation now talk strongly of holding a State Convention, and fixing a day of their own, an informal meeting, held one or two evenings since, of our State delegates, went so far as to name the 1st of March next, but all agreed that it will be almost impossible to resume without the aid of Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Boston, all of which have voted against the naming of a day.

The truth is, there has been much more management in this matter than our good, easy New Yorkers thought possible. The conduct of the Bank of the United States, in keeping the New York committee at bay until the extra session of Congress had adjourned, and until the elections in the several States could be heard from, with the singular conduct of the Boston and Baltimore Banks in declining to give a positive answer until Philadelphia had first assented, shows clearly that a deep laid plan has been adopted to defeat all attempts on the part of the State Banks to resume without the aid of a national institution. What will be the final result of all this managing we must wait for time to determine. In the meantime, however, we cannot but feel persuaded that the banks by thus assembling and adjourning without fixing upon a day, when exchange was nearly at par, will fix a stigma upon their ability and integrity, which will not be unlikely in a total prostration of all confidence reposed in them by the public.

In short, I cannot view it in any other light than as an act of absolute suicide.

We trust that those who based their arguments in favor of continuing the State Banks as the depositories of the public money, upon their supposed ability to resume specie payments, are now convinced that there is no other safe plan for the Government to adopt, but to divorce itself from all connection with these institutions. The condition of the banks may be well imagined, when they refused to discuss the matter of resumption before the public, fearing the odium that would fall upon them by an honest exhibition of their affairs. And these are the institutions which are considered by some well meaning people as the only safe depositories of the National Treasury!—Baltimore Republican.

Instead of getting up illuminations and firing away gunpowder for the victory in Michigan, the Democratic Republicans of Detroit have shewn themselves to be the true friends of the poor, by resolving to give the money that would have been expended in such foolery to the destitute and needy in this city. There is no "letting the goose and giving the gliblets in alms," in this.—Balt. Rep.

REFORM OF THE ENGLISH CURRENCY.

From 1810 to 1818, the average amount of bank paper and of specie in the currency of England was £216,000,000 of the former, and £29,625,000 of the latter. The reforms introduced by Parliament effected such a change, that in 1833, the proportion stood thus: of paper £25,000,000, of specie £121,825,000. The difference in the first period between the two kinds of currency £216,000,000; difference in the latter period only £3,172,000. It is curious to observe how nearly alike in amount are the aggregates of the two periods, which proves that a country will not tolerate more than a certain, though varying, amount of currency, of whatever it may be composed. All attempts to multiply wealth, by the mere increase of paper, are not only vain, but in a high degree pernicious.—Globe.

The Comic Almanac for 1838. FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE.

On the Judiciary. Messrs. Guthrie, Beatty Woolley, Hanson and James.
Proprietors and Grievances. Messrs. Blackburn, Morehead, Harrell, Scott, and Weller.
Privileges and Elections. Messrs. Boyd, Jessup, A. Young, Davidson, and De Conroy.
Religion. Messrs. Wingate, Beatty, Boyd, Patterson and Bradshaw.
Internal Improvements and Domestic Manufactures. Messrs. Metcalf, May, Watkins, Murcell and Jones.
Finance. Messrs. Hanson, Willis, Carter, Dixon and Condonson.
Education. Messrs. Woolley, Willis, S. Young, Weller and Houston.
Penitentiary. Messrs. Morgan, Miller, Barlow, Ford and Schofield.
Military Affairs. Messrs. Smith, Jessup, Davidson, Roberts and Miller.
Banks. Messrs. Guthrie and Woolley.
Library. Messrs. Beatty, Guthrie and Blackburn.
Enrollments. Messrs. Barlow, Nottall and Watkins.

IN THE SENATE.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Woolley offered the following Joint Resolutions in relation to the currency, and the administration of the General Government:

Resolved, That the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky have seen with deep regret, the deep paucity in the currency and domestic exchanges, the general prostration of the commercial and manufacturing interests, the reduction in the price of agricultural products of the people of this State, in common with the people of the United States, which occurred on the suspension of the banks to pay specie during last spring, and which still continues to the great distress of the country.

Resolved, That this deplorable state of things has been, in the opinion of this General Assembly, mainly produced by improvident, rash and arbitrary acts and proceedings of the Executive branch of the Federal Government, commencing with the veto of the bill to re-charter the late Bank of the United States, followed by the removal of the deposits of the public money, contrary to law, from its assigned custody, and terminating in the Order of the President, excluding specie in all payments for the public land, which was issued not only without constitutional or legal authority, but in disregard of the known opinion of the Legislative branch of the General Government.

Resolved, That the General Assembly have seen with surprise and regret, that the present Executive of the United States, instead of manifesting becoming sympathy with a suffering people, and recommending measures to relieve them, and restore that prosperity of which they have been wantonly deprived by the administration of his predecessor and himself, has exhibited, in his late messages to Congress, a cold indifference to the lamentable condition of the country, and a solicitude only to supply the wants of the Treasury, and to protect the interests of the office holders.

Resolved, That the system of Sub-Treasury, proposed by the President of the United States, is a dangerous innovation, tending to augment the Executive power to an alarming extent, to the engrossment, by the Executive of the United States, of all paper emission; to place in its possession, or under its control, a great portion of the specie of the country; to abuse, waste and corrupt; and finally, to the consummation of that perilsous union of the purse and the sword in the hands and under the power of one man, at the imminent hazard of the purity and the very existence of our free institutions.

Resolved, That the people and their government are one and indivisible, and that any attempt to separate them, in interests, in currency, or in fortune, can only proceed from inconsistency or inability to the duties of the relation in which they stand to each other.

Resolved, That the General Assembly have seen, with great satisfaction, that a measure fraught with such vital danger as the experiment of Sub-Treasury, was defeated at the late session of Congress, by the vote of the immediate representatives of the people, and protesting, as the General Assembly move solemnly, against it, if it shall again be proposed, they request their Senators and Representatives of the State of Kentucky, in Congress, to continue to oppose its adoption with the utmost of their zeal and ability.

Resolved, That the General Assembly have seen with painful regret, that the Executive of the United States, profligate neither by his own experience nor that of his predecessors, has deemed it expedient to propose, in experiments and untried expedients, fatal to the property and dangerous to the liberties of the people.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the General Government to secure a general, medium of circulation, of uniform value, throughout the U. States; and that the State of Kentucky has a deep interest in the faithful performance of their duty.

Resolved, That all experience has attested that the agency of a well regulated Bank of the United States, administered by a corporation blending public and private interests, and under public and private control, is best adapted to furnish and maintain a sound currency, to facilitate and render uniform domestic exchanges, and to inspire general confidence.

Resolved, That the administration of the General Government, of late years, has been characterized by wasteful extravagance, inasmuch that the expenditures of the Government have risen in the short space of eight years, from about thirteen millions to the enormous sum of thirty-two millions of dollars.

Resolved, That the General Assembly have beheld with surprise and just alarm, the abuse, encroachments and usurpation of the Executive Department, of late years, of the Government, since the election of the late President of the United States, in the universal proscription of all who do not conform to the creed of the dominant party; in a new and fearful version of the power of dismission from office; in the illegal and arbitrary removal of the public depositories; in the suppression of bills which had passed both Houses of Congress, thereby preventing the exercise of the Constitutional check upon the veto power; in the promulgation of an edict, by which an unconstitutional discrimination was made between payments by a common people into the Public Treasury, and finally, in procuring through its influence and partisans, the violation of a public record, the common property of the present generation, and of posterity, the faithful preservation of which was solemnly enjoined by the Constitution of the U. States.

Resolved, That the Executive Department of the General Government, ought to be subjected to just restraints, and brought back to its constitutional limits; that economy, retrenchment and reduction in the expenditure of the Public Treasury should be enforced, and that every consideration of safety, of interest, and pride of National character, demands a thorough reform in the administration of the General Government.

Resolved, That the Governor of this Commonwealth be requested to transmit a copy of the preceding resolutions to each of the Governors of the several states of the Union, with a request to lay them before the Legislature of their respective States; and also, a copy to each of the Senators and Representatives of the State of Kentucky, and Congress of the United States, to be laid before the respective Houses.

FALL & WINTER NEW GOODS

OREAR & BERKLEY
Are now receiving direct from the Eastern
Markets,
**THEIR SUPPLY OF
FALL & WINTER
NEW GOODS;**
COMPRISING a general and handsome as-
sortment of

Super and Extra Blue, Black, Invisible Dalia,
Brown, Drab, Claret, Polish & Bottle Green,
and Grey CLOTHS,
Plain, Plaid, Ribbed & Striped CASSIMERES
and CASSINETTES,
Super Silk, Velvet & Woolen VESTINGS,
Große Nap, French & English MERINOES,
Super WELSH FLANNELS, (warranted not
to shrink)
Damask, Irish and Barnsley NAPKINS and
TABLE DIAPERS,
Hucoback, Birdseye and Russia TOWELING,
Irish and Barnsley SHEETING, from 3-4 to
3 yards wide,
IRISH LINENS, LAWN, and LINEN CAM-
BRIC, and LINEN CAMBRIC HAND-
KERCHIEFS,
Super and Extra FIGURED SATINS,
Plain, Figured and Embroidered REP SILKS,
(all colours)
GEO DE NAPS, HERNANI SILKS,
Cashmere, Silk, Thibet, Merino and Fancy-cut
SHAWLS,
Super CHALLA SHAWLS,
Whitney, Mackinaw, Rose & Point BLANK-
ETS, from 8-4 to 13 4,
Whitney CRADLE BLANKETS,
Silk and Cotton UMBRELLAS,
PRUNELLA, KID, FRENCH, AND
MORCCO

SHOES & GAITER BOOTS.
Calf Boots and Shoes;
Together with a great many other desirable
and SEASONABLE GOODS, all of which
they bind themselves to sell as low as any house
in the city. They respectfully solicit an early
call from their friends and customers, as they
are determined to give general satisfaction by
offering good articles and cheap bargains.
Lexington, Nov. 15, 1837.—46-1f

PETERSHAM'S & FLUSHING.
A VERY Superior Article, just received
and for sale by
CHINN & GAINES,
No. 44, Main-St.
Dec. 7, 1837.—49-1f

DISSOLUTION.
THE Partnership heretofore existing be-
tween S. & J. D. SWIFT, was dissolved
by mutual consent on the 14th day of Novem-
ber, 1837. All persons indebted either by note
or account, are earnestly requested to call and
make payment, and those having claims against
the concern, will present them. Payment may
be made to either of the partners, and settle-
ments with either will be valid.
S. SWIFT,
J. D. SWIFT.
Lex., Dec. 1, 1837.—49-3m

NOTICE.
THE GROCERY AND PAINT BUSI-
NESS, Wholesale and Retail, will be
conducted at the old Stand of S. & J. D.
SWIFT by the undersigned, who will be able
to offer good bargains to his friends and the pub-
lic generally.
S. SWIFT.
Lex., Dec. 1, 1837.—49-3m

SATTINETTES.
OF EVERY color and quality; CASSI-
MERES, do. do. do. to which
we invite the attention of purchasers.
CHINN & GAINES,
No. 43, Main-St.
Dec. 7, 1837.—49-1f

FUR CAPS.
JUST RECEIVED, and for sale by
CHINN & GAINES,
No. 44, Main-St.
Dec. 6, 1837.—49-1f

Insurance Notice.
THOSE persons who have insured their
houses in the Lexington Fire, Life and
Marine Insurance Company to the City of Lex-
ington, and have obtained Receipts for them,
can obtain them by application to
A. O. NEWTON, Sec'y.
Dec. 7, 1837.—49-4t

UPHOLSTERING!
Furniture and Chairs.



IN addition to my large and splendid Stock
of FURNITURE and CHAIRS, I have en-
gaged the services of an Upholsterer from Lon-
don, who is capable of doing every description
of

UPHOLSTERING
on the most modern and approved style. Such
as Drapery, Curtains, Cutting and laying down
Carpet, Paper Hanging, Trimming Pews, &c.
MATTRESSES of every description kept on
hand and made to order at my Furniture Es-
tablishment, Limestone street, second door a-
bove the Jail, where any person wanting any
description of Upholstering done, can see draw-
ings and designs, from which they can select
any style they wish, and it will be attended to
promptly, and done in a style inferior to none
in the United States.
JAMES MARCH.
Lexington, Nov. 10, 1837.—48-1f

STILL LATER!
MORE NEW GOODS.

NOVEMBER 3, 1837.
TILFORD, HOLLOWAY & CO.
(NO 49, MAIN-STREET.)

HAVE THIS DAY received a fresh supply
of MERINOES, SATTINETTES,
FLANNELS, MERINO AND TWEED
SHAWLS, BLANKETS, and other Seasonable
Goods—and in a few days will receive further
additional supplies.

Our Stock of Piece Goods being large and un-
usually well assorted, we particularly invite
calls from WHOLESALE DEALERS, A
fresh supply of the genuine HET ANCHER
BOLTING CLOTHS, warranted, just re-
ceived.
TILFORD, HOLLOWAY & CO.
Nov. 4, 1837.—45-1m

**The Comic Almanac
for 1838,**
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

CANDY'S TAVERN. (LATE MCCRACKEN'S.) Corner of Church and Upper-Streets.

THE subscriber respectfully informs
the public generally, that he has
taken the above Stand, and hopes by attention
to business, to receive a liberal share of public
patronage.

**HIS BAR IS WELL FURNISHED,
WITH ALL THE
NAPLES GOOD,
Bed Rooms Comfortable,
HORSES.**

WELL ATTENDED TO:
And being well known himself through the
State, he will not here make promises, but
trusts that his endeavors to please will be crown-
ed with success.

DAY AND WEEKLY BOARDERS well
accommodated, on reasonable terms.
JOHN CANDY.
Lexington, Nov. 1, 1837.—46-1f

Public Sale.

I WILL expose to sale, under a decree of
the Fayette Circuit Court, rendered at the
November special term, 1837, to the highest
bidder, on the 10th day of January, 1838, on
the premises, about

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY OR SIXTY
ACRES OF FAYETTE LAND,

Lying on the Russell's Road, about 6 mile
from Lexington, adjoining the lands of Robert
C. Harrison, James Logan, Mrs. Richardson,
Curtis R. Talbot, and others. For fertility of
soil, abundance of water and timber, this Land
is equal to any Land in the county.

One third of the purchase money to be paid
in six months from the day of sale, one third
in twelve months, from the day of sale, and the re-
maining third in eighteen months from the day
of sale, the purchaser give bond with good se-
curity for each instalment of the purchase
money, and effect of replevin bonds, a lien to be
received on the land until all the money is paid.
Possession given on the 1st day of March.

T. S. REDD, Commissioner.
Appointed by the Fayette Circuit Court.
Dec. 6, 1837.—49-1f

Hams, Hams, Hams.
WANTED immediately, five or 6,000
GREEN HAMS, for which the high-
est price in Cash will be paid.
MONMOUTH & CORNWALL.
Lexington, Nov. 29, 1837.—48-3t

Removal.
CHINN & GAINES have removed their
Goods to E. L. WYATT'S old stand, lately
occupied by H. B. ISLES, where they will be
respectfully invited all their friends, as well as
those of H. B. ISLES, and the public generally to
call.
N. B.—Our stock is large and general. Pur-
chasers will find as CHEAP GOODS here as
any place in this city or county.
CHINN & GAINES,
No. 45, Main-street, Lex., Ky.
Nov. 23, 1837.—47-1f

NOTICE.
THE Partnership heretofore existing be-
tween the undersigned, under the name
of John Carty, Jr. & Co. was this day dissolved
by mutual consent; all persons indebted to us
by note or account, are earnestly requested to
call at the old stand and liquidate their im-
mediately as further indulgence cannot be given.
Persons having claims against us will please
present them for settlement.
JOHN CARTY, Jr.,
J. McCauley.
THE Undersigned having this day pur-
chased of John Carty, Jr. & Co. their entire
Stock of

GROCERIES.
Will continue the Grocery Business at the old
stand, where I will be happy to furnish my
friends as usual, with GOOD BARGAINS,
should they be pleased to give me a call, and at
the same time very thankful for past favors.
J. McCauley.
Nov. 18, 1836.—47-1f

RAIL ROAD NOTICE.
THE Evening Car will hereafter leave Lex-
ington at half past 1 o'clock P. M.,—
th. Morning Car as usual at 6 A. M.,—
H. McCONATHY.
Rail Road Office, Nov. 13, 1836.—46-1f

Sale of Slaves, &c.
BY Virtue of a decree of the Fayette Cir-
cuit Court, will be sold to the highest
bidder, on a credit of three months, the pur-
chaser giving bond and approved security, to have
the force and effect of a replevin bond, on Sat-
urday, December 23,
FOUR NEGROES.
To-wit: MERITT, MARY, JORDAN AND
MALINDA, all young and valuable.
GEORGE CLUGTON, Com'r.
At the same time, will be sold, ONE MA-
re sundry articles of HOUSE FURNITURE,
belonging to the estate of WILLIAM K. CUM-
mings, dec'd. The sale will take place at my
house, three miles from Lexington, on the Win-
chester Turnpike, at 12 o'clock, M.
GEORGE CLUGTON, Adm'r.
Dec. 7, 1837.—49-2t

FANCY CLOTHS.
A SPLENDID ARTICLE FOR LADIES'
CLOAKS, just received at
CHINN & GAINES,
No. 44, Main-St.
Dec. 7, 1837.—49-1f

FAYETTE COUNTY, SS.
TAKEN up by Joseph Forman, about one
mile from Lexington, on the old Frank-
ford road, a BAY MARE, about 8 years old;
14 hands high; a star in the forehead; trots a
little; lame in one fore leg; shod before; had
on an old saddle and bridle; appraised to \$30,
by B. C. Wood and H. B. Franklin, before me,
this 30th Nov. 1837.
DANIEL BRADFORD, J. P.
Copy Attest: J. C. ROBES, Clk, F. C. C.

BRISTLES! BRISTLES!
SCALDED HOGS BRISTLES!
THE highest price, in Cash, will be given
for clean combed (scalped) Hogs Bristles,
at the Brush Manufactory of the Subscriber, on
Jordan's Row, opposite the Court-house.
JOHN LOCKWOOD.
Dec. 7, 1837.—49-1f

Fur Overshoes.
FOR LADIES, a very superior article, just
received, and for sale by
CHINN & GAINES,
No. 44, Main-St.



MR. RICHARDSON,
TEACHER OF DANCING, &c., &c.
RESIDENCE Northwest side of Limestone
above Short street—ACADEMY at
BRENNAN'S HOTEL.
Lexington, Oct. 26, 1837.—43-1f

FOR RENT.
THE LARGE THREE STORY HOUSE,
on Cheapside, adjoining Mr. Fleming's,
Apply to
JOHN NORTON.
Lexington, Oct. 26, 1837.—43-1f

DOCTOR HOLLAND
HAS removed his Office to Main
street, next building to Nor-
ton's Drug Store, and nearly op-
posite the Court-house. His residence
is still at Brennan's Tavern.
Lexington, Oct. 6, 1837.—41-1f

Livery Stable.
JAMES BEACHE
RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of
this city and its vicinity, that he has taken
the Stables formerly occupied by Messrs.
Haupt and Carmel, on Maincross street,
and will keep constantly for hire, HORSES
and GIGS jointly, or Horses separately, by
the day, at the usual prices—and they warrant
to be of the very best kind. He would be glad
to receive a liberal portion of public patronage,
as he will spare no pains to deserve it.
Lexington, Oct. 7, 1837.—41-3m



TO THE AFFLICTED.
WM. ADAIR'S
UNRIVALED PATENT-RIGHT
TRUSS.
THAT the undersigned has, and
can effectually cure the Hernia,
Ruptures, or what is commonly called
Bussen, reference need only be made
to the following gentlemen, who have
given certificates of the fact that they
have been entirely cured by the appli-
cation of my Truss,
George Crow, 62 years, Fleming county, Ky.
Isiah Plummer, do. do.
John Moore's Negro man, Cynthiana.
Mr. Willis Lee, Bracken county, 23 years.
Jas. Miller's black boy, Nicholas county.
Caleb Redden, Mason county.
John Jacobs, 33 years, Maysville, Ky.
Jas. Talbot, 68 years, Fleming county.
T. Daniel Clark, two sons, Mason county.
William Willoughby, do. do.
Rolla Porter's black man, 40 years, Fleming
county.
Mr. Wm. Stratton, Shelby county, 58 years.
Jno. Story, 62 years, Georgetown Ky.
Miffitt's son, Washington county.
Jas. Whaley's black man, Bourbon county.
Willow De Bell's son, Fleming county.
—Caleb's son, Mason county.
The above cases have all been cured, their
ages varying from 4 to 68. The original cer-
tificates can at any time be seen in my pos-
session.
—Several cures have been effected in from
10 to 30 days.
Letters addressed to me at *Shenandoah Run P. O.*,
Mercer county, Ky., post paid, will be at-
tended to as soon as the nature of the case will
admit. I will also sell rights to Counties or
States.
WM. ADAIR.
June 17, 1837.—25-1y

BLUE LICK WATER.
A FRESH supply of Blue Lick Water will
be received this day, by
D. BRADFORD,
7th Sept. 1837.

REMOVAL.
DYEING, SCOURING & TAILORING
ESTABLISHMENT.
JOHN FISCHER.

GRATEFUL to his former customers for
their patronage, respectfully informs the
citizens of Lexington and the public generally,
that he has removed his establishment to a house
on upper Street, a few doors from Norton's
Drug Store, and nearly opposite Drs. SATTER-
WHITE & WHITNEY'S Shop, where he may al-
ways be found. He thinks it unnecessary to
say more than that he is perfectly acquainted
with his business, having had long experience
in every branch of it.

Ladies Silks, Merino's,
And almost every other article can be dyed in
a manner to give satisfaction to the most par-
ticular individual. He has an IMPROVED
MODE OF RENOVATING GENTLE-
MEN'S CLOTHES, making them appear in
most cases new. His prices shall be moderate,
and he hopes to receive a share of the public fa-
vors.
Lexington, Sept. 16, 1837.—38-1m

WILLIAM NEAL & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Looking-Glasses,
No. 27 N Fifth street Philadelphia, back of
the Merchants' Hotel—devoted exclusively
to the business of making and repairing
Country Merchants are supplied at manufac-
turers' prices, and their Glasses insured from
breakage to any part of the Union, without ex-
tra charge.
Those who may have orders for large Glasses,
would do well to inform us by letter, previous
to their coming on, of the size of the piece, and
the kind of frame at the best work, as the
article may be manufactured expressly for the
occasion.
Merchants should give their orders for Look-
ing-Glasses the first thing on their arrival, to in-
sure them well put up.
Sept. 24, 1837.—45-6m

THE PROPRIETOR
OF THE
LEXINGTON BREWERY,
DEES leave to inform his old Customers,
and the lovers of Malt liquor in general,
that his BREWERY is now in a full state of
operation—and that every exertion in his pow-
er, will be used to support the high reputation
he has acquired for the manufacture of Beer,
Ale, and Porter.
Customers from the adjacent towns will be
supplied on the shortest notice. Distillers will
be furnished with malt and hops at the lowest
prices. Fresh Yeast at the Brewery.
JOHN R. CLEARY.
Lex., Nov. 2, 1837.—41-3m

NEW BEER
At Candy's,
JUST RECEIVED FROM JETCALFE'S
BREWERY, LOUISVILLE.
Lexington, Sept. 28, 1837.—39-1f

HORSES FOR SALE.
WILL BE SOLD, on Monday, the 1st
day of January, next, at the Court-
house in Lexington, FIVE HEAD OF HOR-
SES, the property of D. Dunlap, dec'd, on a
credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond
with approved security.
GEO. W. DUNLAP, Adm'r.
Dec. 14, 1837.—50-1t

REMOVAL.
OREAR & BERKLEY.
HAVE REMOVED THEIR STOCK OF
GOODS
TO MORRISON & BRADLEY'S old
stand, one door below their former stand
and in the house recently occupied by CUNN-
ING and GAINES; where they respectfully in-
vite their friends and customers and the public
generally to call.
On Stock is large and new very good, and we
will not spare pains or labor to render entire
satisfaction.
OREAR & BERKLEY,
No. 31, Main street, Lexington.
Nov. 23, 1837.—47-3m

Just received, LUPIN'S FRENCH, and
FRENCH GRODENE MERINOES—new
style. PRINTS and LADIES' FUR SHOES,
and MISSES' GAITER BOOTS. O. & B.
N. YORK SPIRIT OF THE TIMES,
AND
TURF REGISTER.
PUBLISHED weekly at 157 Broadway, N
York, at \$5 per annum. Payable in ad-
vance. W. T. PORTER, Editor.
J. V. TRUMBULL,
Agent for Lexington, Fayette Co.
Sept. 15, 1836.—55-4f

Just Received.
AND FOR SALE LOW:
BLOODGOOD'S ELIXIR;
Tenable Cordial & Health-
ful; Acoustic Drops, an infallible rem-
edy for deafness;
American Hoemian Pills;
Painful Pleurisy;
Rowan's Tonic Mixture, for Fever and
Ague;
Swain's Panacea;
Tupper's Sarsaparilla;
Nerve and Bone Lament;
Rheumatic Syrup;
ATSO—A large supply of FAMILY ME-
DICINES, at the price of
SAMUEL C. TROTTER,
Cheapside, Lex., Ky.
Oct. 19, 1837.—42-3m

**KENTUCKY STEAM
HAT FACTORY,**
Corner of Main & Maincross streets,
LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.
WILLIAM F. TOD,
[Successor to Bain & Tod.]
HAS again put his
MACHINE in
operation, and is prepared
to furnish his PLECE-
AL CUSTOMERS with
every variety of
HATS.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL at reduced
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Having declined dealing in BATTERS'
FURS & TRIMMINGS. He hopes by de-
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JUST RECEIVED,
The Fall and Winter Fash-
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of Gentlemen's Hats,
which he thinks cannot fail to please those
who exercise a discriminating taste in that
very essential article of dress.
As CASH is a very necessary essential, his
call upon those in arrears to him must be
as imperative as the nature of the times require,
more especially to those indebted to the late
firm, as further indulgence cannot be given.
N. B. His supply of ROCKCASTLE MILL
STONES is kept up as usual.
Lexington, Oct. 25, 1837.—43-1f

PUBLIC NOTICE.
THE CREDITORS of C. Hunt dec'd are
notified that in pursuance of the decretal
order of the Fayette Circuit Court, I as com-
missioner will sit on each Friday from this date
to the first of January 1838, to receive proof
of debts due to said dec'd. On which days
the creditors are notified to come before me at
the clerk's office of the Fayette Circuit Court.
And all said creditors are warned that the 1st
day of January 1838 is fixed by said Court
as a preceptory day and all failing to prove
their debts before me on or before that day
will be precluded from the benefit of said de-
cree.
H. I. BODLEY, Com'r
October, 1837.—44-1d

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Painful Pleurisy;
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Swain's Panacea;
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Nerve and Bone Lament;
Rheumatic Syrup;
ATSO—A large supply of FAMILY ME-
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Those who may have orders for large Glasses,
would do well to inform us by letter, previous
to their coming on, of the size of the piece, and
the kind of frame at the best work, as the
article may be manufactured expressly for the
occasion.
Merchants should give their orders for Look-
ing-Glasses the first thing on their arrival, to in-
sure them well put up.
Sept. 24, 1837.—45-6m

THE PROPRIETOR
OF THE
LEXINGTON BREWERY,
DEES leave to inform his old Customers,
and the lovers of Malt liquor in general,
that his BREWERY is now in a full state of
operation—and that every exertion in his pow-
er, will be used to support the high reputation
he has acquired for the manufacture of Beer,
Ale, and Porter.
Customers from the adjacent towns will be
supplied on the shortest notice. Distillers will
be furnished with malt and hops at the lowest
prices. Fresh Yeast at the Brewery.
JOHN R. CLEARY.
Lex., Nov. 2, 1837.—41-3m

NEW BEER
At Candy's,
JUST RECEIVED FROM JETCALFE'S
BREWERY, LOUISVILLE.
Lexington, Sept. 28, 1837.—39-1f

HORSES FOR SALE.
WILL BE SOLD, on Monday, the 1st
day of January, next, at the Court-
house in Lexington, FIVE HEAD OF HOR-
SES, the property of D. Dunlap, dec'd, on a
credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond
with approved security.
GEO. W. DUNLAP, Adm'r.
Dec. 14, 1837.—50-1t

REMOVAL.
OREAR & BERKLEY.
HAVE REMOVED THEIR STOCK OF
GOODS
TO MORRISON & BRADLEY'S old
stand, one door below their former stand
and in the house recently occupied by CUNN-
ING and GAINES; where they respectfully in-
vite their friends and customers and the public
generally to call.
On Stock is large and new very good, and we
will not spare pains or labor to render entire
satisfaction.
OREAR & BERKLEY,
No. 31, Main street, Lexington.
Nov. 23, 1837.—47-3m

Just received, LUPIN'S FRENCH, and
FRENCH GRODENE MERINOES—new
style. PRINTS and LADIES' FUR SHOES,
and MISSES' GAITER BOOTS. O. & B.
N. YORK SPIRIT OF THE TIMES,
AND
TURF REGISTER.
PUBLISHED weekly at 157 Broadway, N
York, at \$5 per